

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD



BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

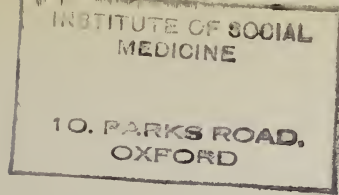
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER

1940

KILMARNOCK

"STANDARD" PRINTING WORKS

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BURGH OF KILMARNOCK

ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTH OF KILMARNOCK

FOR THE YEAR 1940

BY

BRYCE R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
KILMARNOCK,
June, 1941.

To the Provost, Magistrates and Councillors of the Burgh of Kilmarnock,
and to the Department of Health for Scotland.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report on the health of the Burgh of Kilmarnock for the year 1940. The Report is drawn up in compliance with D.H.S. Circular No. 37/1941 of the Department of Health for Scotland, dated 18th February, 1941.

The outstanding event during the year was the increase in the incidence of Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Although locally there were more cases in 1940 than in any previous year, the outbreak did not assume alarming proportions. Towards the end of the year Measles was very rife.

There was a record low Birth Rate, an increase in the Death Rate, and an increase in the Infantile Mortality Rate during the year. The Death Rates from the principal epidemic diseases and from Tuberculosis were again low. The Maternal Mortality showed a slight increase.

There is a growing realisation of the value of the ordinary everyday public health functions. In the early part of the war these were sometimes too easily overshadowed by the apparently more pressing needs of the new services grafted on to the Public Health Department, *i.e.*, the Casualty Services. Heavy raiding has once more brought into evidence the fact that the maintenance or restoration of reasonable environmental and social services is an essential in the war effort.

I take this opportunity of thanking the staff of the Public Health Department for the help I have received during the year and for their co-operation in the preparation of this report; the Sanitary Department, the medical practitioners of the Burgh, the Convener and members of the Public Health and Housing Committees, and other officials who have all helped in the work of this department in no small measure during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. R. NISBET,

Medical Officer of Health.

BURGH OF KILMARNOCK.

Constitution of Committees at 31st December, 1940.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Convener—*n* † BAILIE W. A. GOLD, J.P.

Provost Wilson.	Councillors † J. Bryson.
<i>n</i> † Treasurer J. H. Carnie.	† D. Cairns, J.P.
† Bailie J. Wallace.	<i>n</i> † H. Wark, J.P.
	<i>n</i> D. Bowman, J.P.
	<i>n</i> J. Climie, M.A., J.P.
<i>n</i> Member of Maternity and Child Welfare; Widows', Orphans', etc., Pensions Acts; and Venereal Diseases Public Health Sub-Committees.	
† Member of Hospitals Sub-Committee.	

CO-OPTED MEMBERS OF MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Jane F. Garven and Mrs. Margaret Blackwood.

STAFF.

B. R. NISBET, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Ed.), D.P.H.—*Medical Officer of Health.*
 H. MORRISON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health.*
 E. M. MCKENDRICK, M.B., Ch.B.—*Resident Medical Officer of Health*
 (Burgh Maternity Home).

Consulting Staff.

W. CLEMENT, M.B., M.C.O.G.—*Interim Obstetrician.*
 W. DOUGLAS FREW, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S.—*Surgeon.*
 W. V. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S. (Ed.)—*Orthopaedic Surgeon.*
 R. MCG. C. CRAWFORD, M.D.—*Radiologist.*

Matrons.

MISS J. GORDON, *Kirklandside Infectious Diseases Hospital.*
 MISS M. B. MCCREATH, *Burgh Maternity Home.*
 MISS A. DICKIE, *Kaimshill Sanatorium.*

Health Visitors.

* † ‡ MISS M. A. ROBERTSON.
a * † ‡ MISS M. A. MCCALLUM.

* † ‡ MISS H. P. CAMERON.
 * † ‡ MISS C. M. McLEOD.

Clerical Staff.

d MISS A. D. MURRAY.
 MISS E. S. GILLESPIE.

MISS I. R. MURRAY.
 MISS M. D. TAYLOR.

MISS B. ARBUCKLE.

* State Registered Nurse.

† Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board.

‡ Health Visitor's Certificate.

a Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

d Member of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE BURGH OF KILMARNOCK FOR THE YEAR 1940

WATER SUPPLY

As for a number of years past all the water delivered to Kilmarnock residents has been chlorinated, it was not necessary to take action during the year on any of the recommendations of the Department of Health with a view to war-time prevention of enteric disease.

There was a plentiful supply of water available, the lowest amount in the year being on 12th September, when a 96 days' supply was in the reservoirs.

There was some trouble again during the year with contamination of Burnfoot and Gainford Reservoirs, largely due to the fact that the Corporation has inadequate control over the gathering grounds, as a result of their not being the owners.

A point of interest was that during the present emergency, the Corporation desired that all members of the public, including anglers, should be excluded from the reservoirs and water works, and that only persons having permits should be allowed access. Unfortunately it was found that the Corporation did not possess the powers to put their desire into operation.

Towards the end of the year a pamphlet was prepared and stored ready for distribution to householders if required. It gave instructions about the purification of water as a temporary measure should it be suspected that the mains had been infected. Up to the end of the year, it had not been necessary to issue the pamphlet.

An Analyst's Report on the water supply is to be found in the Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

During 1940, 43 houses were erected by the Local Authority. By the end of 1940 the Corporation had built 3,200 houses—about 30% of the houses in the Burgh.

There were only a few houses in the course of erection at 31st December, 1940, under the 1930 and 1935 Acts (Rehousing and Overcrowding).

It was decided early in the year that the Sanitary Inspector, Clerk of Works and Repairs Inspector should ascertain which houses in Clearance Areas could be repaired superficially with a view to their being made more suitable for human habitation, if such properties could be purchased by the Council.

The Pointage Scheme has been in operation during the year, and it was found as a result of experience that it was necessary to modify it slightly, less points being given to applicants in sub-lets and to those residing outwith the Burgh, and rather more points being given in respect of ill health. Points for length of time applicants had paid rates were also added.

FOOD SUPPLY

MILK.

99 Samples were taken in terms of Section 20 and 21 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act. The details of the samples are published in the Annual Report for 1940 of the Sanitary Inspector. Of the samples 4 were deficient in milk fat.

On 4 occasions the total Bacterial Count per c.c. was over 100,000, the highest being 290,000. On 7 occasions the Coliform Bacillus was present in 1/1000 c.c., on 17 occasions in 1/100 c.c., and on 32 occasions in 1/10 c.c. The results of these samples of untreated milk are not quite so good as those of recent years.

The samples of graded milks taken for Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis are set out in the following Table :—

TABLE No. 1.

	No.	Conformed to Standard.	Did not Conform to Standard.
Certified	3	2	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	2	2	—
Tuberculin Tested	63	49	14
Pasteurised	2	2	—
Standard	6	6	—

It should be noted that of the 14 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk which did not conform to standard 12 were taken from school milk supplies.

These figures confirm that it is very necessary to continue full inspection of the milk supplies at the present time. Fortunately this County had an abundant supply of milk available for all ordinary needs during 1940.

Milk supply in war-time is of prime importance. Labour difficulties are apt to arise, and it is sometimes found that the personnel employed in farms during war-time are not fully aware of the dangers of careless milk handling. It behoves the Local Authorities, therefore, through their Inspectors, to pay special attention to milk production in this time of emergency.

42 Samples were taken for the Inoculation Test and 4 were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli.

RATIONING.

It might safely be said that during the year there was no serious shortage of food supplies. Rationing, which had been in vogue since the early months of the war, had proved itself on the whole very satisfactory, enabling, as it did, the Government to estimate for the total needs of the country, enabling each person to get a fair share, and by means of control of cost preventing that steep spiral of prices which was so characteristic of the War of 1914-18.

Certain anomalies did arise. Large families seemed to do better than smaller ones in such items as tea and butcher meat, whereas smaller adult families were more happily placed with regard to sugar.

Generally, it may be said that the amount of rationed foods granted was quite sufficient to maintain good health.

Towards the end of the year there appeared to be a commencing shortage of meat, and of such items as marmalade and cheese, but these were not serious.

As a small contribution to the national effort a field within the curtilage of one of the hospitals was ploughed up and planted with potatoes. The crop was such as to ensure that there would be no shortage of this important vegetable in any of the three Corporation Hospitals during the succeeding year, and the prospects were that the venture would be profitable financially.

As some 70% of the food stuffs of this island have to be brought in ships, it was necessary for the utmost care to be taken in the matter of food inspection as well as increased food production. It was necessary to prevent unsound food reaching the market and yet to avoid any possible unnecessary wastage. For particulars of the food inspection service the Report of the Sanitary Inspector should be consulted.

MEAT.

The scheme for the control of meat and live stock administered by the Ministry of Food—an entirely new method of trading—worked on the whole very smoothly during the year. The centre in Kilmarnock was an authorised slaughterhouse under the Scheme, and a considerable increase in the amount of slaughtering over the normal took place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year the Empire Marketing Board Poster Frames have again been used by the Public Health Department for displaying health propaganda. Posters have been displayed each month and have dealt with the following subjects:—

Prevention of Tuberculosis.	Cleanliness.
Safety-first in the Black-out.	Youth Hostels.
Venereal Disease.	Get fit—keep fit.
Maternity and Child Welfare.	What to eat in war-time.
Germs.	How to keep bright in the Black-out.
Healthy Holidays.	Measles and Influenza.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1940.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,587.5 Acres.
Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,280 (Civilian).
Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,443 (Estimated).

	<i>Corrected Number.</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 of the Population.</i>
Births (including Illegitimate)	752	17.8
Births Illegitimate	20	2.7 *
Still Births	28	36 **
Deaths—All Causes	566	14.1 †
Tuberculosis (All Forms)	24	0.60
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System)	21	0.52
Principal Epidemic Diseases	20	0.50
Children aged under 1 year	69	92 †
Children aged under 1 month	32	42.6 †
Women in Childbirth	4	5.5 †

* Rate per 100 Births.

† Rate per 1,000 Births.

** Rate per 1,000 Births (including Still Births).

‡ Rate adjusted for Age and Sex Distribution—15.2.

TABLE No. 2.

Infectious or Contagious Diseases during 1940.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Deaths from—		
Measles	3	0·07
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	1	0·02
Influenza	8	0·19
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6	0·14
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	21	0·52
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	3	0·07

TABLE No. 3.

Deaths from Systemic Diseases during 1940.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Diseases of the Circulatory System	128	3·18
Diseases of the Nervous System	104	2·58
Diseases of the Respiratory System	82	2·03
Cancer	70	1·73
Diseases of the Digestive System	28	0·69
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	12	0·29

TABLE No. 4.

Statistical Facts Showing Kilmarnock's Position for the Year 1940.

	All Scotland.	Large Burghs.	Kilmarnock.
Birth Rate	17·1	17·8	17·8
Death Rate	14·9	15·7	14·1
Infantile Mortality Rate	78	86	92

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS.

The number of living children whose births were registered in Kilmarnock during the year 1940 amounted to 887, of whom 440 were males and 447 were females. The ratio was thus 98 males to every 100 females, which is abnormally low. The ratios for the past few years were as follows :—

1939—112 males to every 100 females.

1938—121 males to every 100 females.

1937—107 males to every 100 females.

37 still-births were registered during the year.

After allowing for the transfer out to places of usual residence of certain birth registrations, and for the transfer in of births to persons normally resident in the Burgh but occurring elsewhere, the corrected number of live births was 752, giving a birth rate of 17·8, the lowest rate ever recorded in the Burgh. The corrected number of still-births was 28, giving a rate of 36 per thousand births. This is a low rate by comparison with other areas, although higher than that for last year.

Twin births occurred 14 times during the year.

DEATHS.

Deaths registered during the year numbered 566 in respect of persons normally resident in the Burgh. This indicates an increase of some 78 over last year. The Death Rate has thus increased from 12·1 to 14·1. The main increases occurred in deaths of the Nervous and Respiratory Systems and Cancer. There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Deaths of children aged under one year numbered 69, being an increase of 17 over the figure for 1939. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 92 per thousand births, a rise of 20 in the rate for last year. Further information regarding Infantile Mortality is to be found on page 44.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Deaths from the principal epidemic diseases numbered 20 in 1940. In view of the fact that this was the first complete war year this rate must be considered very satisfactory, as it is under, rather than over, the average. 8 of the deaths were due to Influenza and 6 to Cerebro-Spinal Fever. This is the highest number of deaths in any one year from Cerebro-Spinal Fever, of which we have records.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis numbered 24. The Death Rate 0·60 was slightly higher than last year, but was definitely below the figure for Scotland as a whole.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were 4 Maternal Deaths. None of these was from Puerperal Sepsis.

TABLE No. 5.
Causes of Death (Corrected for Transfer).

	Total	All Ages.		1-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
		Male	Female											
Measles	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	8	4	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6	2	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Epidemic Diseases	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	21	10	11	—	—	1	4	8	1	4	1	3	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer—Malignant Disease	70	32	38	—	—	—	1	1	5	13	21	16	13	—
Diabetes Mellitus	5	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
Other General Diseases—Chronic Poisonings	17	4	13	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	4	6	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	86	32	54	—	1	—	1	1	1	6	13	30	30	5
Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	18	10	8	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	—
Heart Disease	115	64	51	—	—	—	1	—	6	13	25	36	1	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	13	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	10	8	—
Bronchitis	32	19	13	2	—	1	3	—	3	3	4	5	3	—
Pneumonia (all Forms)	42	21	21	15	—	1	—	2	—	1	2	2	1	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, etc. (all Ages)	11	8	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Digestive Diseases	8	5	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	—
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System	3	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	30	19	11	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
Old Age	9	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Other Violence	19	13	6	3	—	—	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	—
Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	6	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
	566	292	274	69	5	4	17	22	29	60	90	128	114	13

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Total Number of Notifications received in 1940	...	...	...	...	...	158
Total Number of Notifications received in 1939	...	...	...	...	...	249
Average Yearly Number of Notifications received in 1936-40	...	...	...	...	...	307

The number of Notifications has never been so low as in 1940, *i.e.*, for the years in which records are available (1917 onwards).

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet Fever has never been so rare. There were only 31 cases during the whole of the year. During the entire months of June and July no case was notified. The months of greatest incidence were January with 5 cases and October with 7.

There were 26 instances of 1 case occurring in a house, 1 instance of 2 cases occurring in a house, and 1 instance of 3 cases occurring in a house.

29 of the 31 patients were removed to Hospital, *i.e.*, 94%.

There were no deaths from the disease during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Similarly the incidence of Diphtheria has been less in 1940 than in any previous year. There were 25 cases and 1 death.

There were 23 instances of 1 case occurring in a house and 1 instance of 2 cases occurring in a house. There was no case in the months of February and June, the month of greatest incidence being November with 5 cases. 8 of the 25 cases occurred in the Eighth Ward. All the cases were removed to Hospital.

The attack rate, which was very low, was 0.5 per thousand living. The case fatality rate was 4%.

Of the 25 cases only 3 occurred in the Longpark and Knockinlaw Rehousing Schemes, thus the high incidence of recent years seems to have disappeared in this district.

IMMUNISATION CAMPAIGN.

Up to the end of the year 3,536 children had come under treatment by members of the Public Health Staff. Certain children had also been treated by private practitioners.

2,454 children had been treated at School.

995 children had been treated at the Child Welfare Departments.

87 children had been treated at the Isolation Hospital.

The ages of the children treated were as follows :—

1 and under 5 Years.	5 and under 10 Years.	Over 10 Years.
341	1835	1360

Reagents.

The main reagent used during the year was Alum Precipitated Toxoid—by the 2-dose method, 0·1 c.c., followed at 2·4 weeks interval by 0·4 c.c.

The following is the number of children treated with the various reagents :—

T.A.F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1349
A.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2187

Results.

Of 441 children tested three months after treatment with A.P.T. as above during 1940, 8 were Schick-positive, being a Schick-negative rate of over 98%.

The following Table gives a general picture of the position :—

	<i>Ages.</i>			
	1-5 Years.	6-9 Years.	10-14 Years.	1-14 Years.
Percentage of known Schick Negative Children in the Burgh	17·5%	51·5%	38%	35%

One child, who had previously been immunised, was notified during the year as suffering from Diphtheria.

Towards the end of the year, with the added concern of heavy bombing, shelter life, black-out and the movement of populations, there was an added urge for immunisation to be carried on more intensively. At the end of the year steps were being considered as to how this might best be effected.

ERYSIPELAS.

12 cases were notified during 1940, the highest incidence being 3 cases in February. There were no cases in May, August and September. The incidence of Erysipelas has only once before been so low, that was in 1936 when 11 cases were notified. There were no deaths from the disease.

SMALLPOX.

No case of this disease occurred in the Burgh during the year.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One case of Typhoid Fever was notified in January, 1940. This patient was a Nurse employed in a Glasgow Isolation Hospital, and she had been infected through nursing a patient in the course of her employment. It is interesting to note that this Nurse had been given a course of T.A.B. Vaccine along with others in her Hospital some months previously. It is to be regretted that there is no simple test such as we have for Diphtheria whereby people having inoculation could be tested as to whether or not they have acquired immunity.

DYSENTERY.

There was one case of Dysentery during the year, notified in the month of September.

PNEUMONIA.

There were 18 notifications of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 4 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia. This is an increase of 8 over the notifications of 1939, which, however, was a phenomenally low year. There were 42 deaths credited to Pneumonia (all forms).

PUERPERAL INFECTIONS.

3 cases of Puerperal Fever and 10 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1940. Of these patients 3 and 4 respectively were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

There were 2 notifications of eye inflammation in the new-born. Both children were removed to hospital and made a good recovery.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

21 cases of this disease were notified during the year. 19 of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and 1 to Kilmarnock Infirmary, as it proved to be a case of Septic Meningitis. One patient was not notified until after death. The maximum incidence was in May. During the months of September and October there were no cases, but 3 cases occurred in the last two months of the year. Of the 21 cases notified 6 died, 1 before admission to hospital and 1 a patient in whom the diagnosis was not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

28 cases of Tuberculosis were notified in 1940. Of this number 17 were in respect of Pulmonary Disease and 11 in respect of Non-Pulmonary Disease. These figures show a considerable decrease over the figures for the previous year.

TABLE No. 6.

Table for the year ended 31st December, 1940, showing the Diseases in the Various Wards of the Burgh and the Houses of Various Sizes.

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Wards.</i>								<i>Totals.</i>			<i>Apartments.</i>					<i>Institutions.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1940	1939	1938	1	2	3	4	5 and over	
Scarlet Fever	6	3	4	1	1	1	5	10	31	111	81	2	10	13	3	3	—
Diphtheria	2	3	1	5	1	2	3	8	25	37	66	3	6	6	7	3	—
Erysipelas	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	3	12	26	15	1	1	4	3	1	2
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	3	1	4	4	2	1	4	21	4	7	1	6	7	4	1	2
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	9	4	1	—	1	1	2	—	18	10	15	—	2	9	3	1	3
Influenzal Pneumonia ...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	5	7	—	2	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	3	1	—	6	—	—	—	10	9	12	—	1	3	1	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	2	7	1	9	1	—	1	7	28	44	29	1	5	10	5	1	6
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	29	28	14	21	14	7	14	31	158	249	242	10	35	58	27	10	18

TABLE No. 7.

Age Incidence of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year.

	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	Total.	Cases removed to Hospital.	Cases not removed to Hospital.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	3	4	4	5	2	2	1	21	20	1
Diphtheria ...	—	5	13	5	3	—	—	25	25	—
Dysentery ...	—	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas ...	—	1	1	2	6	5	1	12	7	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal)...	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	2	2
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ...	1	4	2	3	3	4	—	18	6	12
Polio-myelitis (Acute) ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	10	4	6
Scarlet Fever ...	—	12	18	1	3	—	—	31	29	2
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ...	—	—	2	10	13	3	—	17	16	1
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)...	1	2	5	7	9	1	—	11	9	2
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
	7	26	51	32	26	14	2	158	127	31

TABLE No. 8.

Table Showing the Monthly Incidence of Infectious Diseases During the Year.

<i>Months.</i>	<i>Acute Anterior Polio-Myelitis.</i>	<i>Cerebro-Spinal Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Dysentery.</i>	<i>Typhoid Fever.</i>	<i>Erysipelas.</i>	<i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum.</i>	<i>Pneumonia (Acute Primary).</i>	<i>Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal)</i>	<i>Puerperal Fever.</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia.</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
January.....	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	9	2	—	—	5	5	25
February...	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	4	2	—	3	3	3	20
March.....	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	12
April.....	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	11
May.....	—	7	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	18
June.....	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	6
July	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	12
August.....	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	9
September..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8
October	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	7	2	14
November ..	—	1	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
December...	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	3	—	13
	2	21	25	1	1	12	2	18	4	3	10	31	28	158

Table Showing Comparative Number of Infectious Diseases for the Past Twelve Years ended 31st December, 1940.

	Dysentery.	Polio-Encephalitis.	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Chickenpox.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Enteric Fever.			Erysipelas.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.	Pneumonia (Acute and Influenzal).	Scarlet Fever.	Total.	Patients Removed to Hospital.
1928	27	3	..	3	2	...	2	32	54	79	50	180	430	228	Hospital.
1929	..	..	..	89	1	3	4	3	3	3	40	70	85	68	132	498	283
1930	45	...	9	4	3	Typhoid, Paratyphoid.			28	58	89	49	148	440	217
1931	35	1	7	5	6	3	1	25	99	58	58	188	487	213	355
1932	..	1	2	58	3	5	6	3	...	4	16	45	46	52	337	578	408	
1933	..	..	..	...	2	12	...	5	1	1	28	59	55	35	339	537	246
1934	..	..	..	...	2	7	5	5	...	...	29	61	41	25	154	329	
1935	..	..	..	...	4	7	3	3	1	...	22	151	34	55	233	513	374
1936	..	..	..	...	3	15	12	2	...	...	11	115	50	31	250	489	381
1937	14	..	..	...	7	9	5	4	3	...	16	110	29	30	174	401	338
1938	9	..	..	...	6	12	7	1	...	...	15	66	30	15	81	242	196
1939	..	..	..	...	4	9	5	1	...	2	26	37	44	10	111	249	174
1940	1	..	2	...	21	10	3	2	1	...	12	25	28	22	31	158	127	

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Our knowledge of these diseases is gained from two sources :—

- (1) by means of weekly returns from the Headmasters of Schools ;
- (2) by means of weekly returns from the Health Visitors.

The following Table gives a resume of the information received :—

TABLE No. 10.

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	7	6	4	14	—	—	—	11	5	48
Chickenpox ...	6	9	28	93	101	88	2	—	10	8	37	38	420
Measles	—	—	1	—	5	35	12	11	18	8	51	41	182
Mumps	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	10
German Measles	—	1	6	14	95	83	—	—	1	—	1	—	201
Impetigo	5	7	5	1	4	4	—	—	15	19	15	10	85
Scabies	3	1	1	9	7	3	—	—	10	4	7	2	47
Ringworm	—	4	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	3
Totals	14	22	42	130	219	220	28	11	56	40	127	96	1005

Chickenpox and German Measles were more prevalent in 1940 than in any previous year for which records are available. There were signs of a commencing Measles epidemic at the end of the year.

Special Investigation.

This investigation, begun last year, again dealt with the part of the year from the Summer holidays onwards. At each school the main causes of absence of children in the Primary Departments were again tabulated.

Last year, in practically every case, chills or colds were the greatest cause of absence. This year Measles in two cases and Chickenpox in another school were the greatest causes.

Table No. 11 shows the main causes of absence.

It will be noted from the Table that common non-notifiable Infectious Diseases have accounted for much more of the absentee-ism this year than in 1939. There was a considerable increase in the total absence, and this was most marked in four schools, in three of which the absence was practically double. The three latter were St. Joseph's, Hillhead and High Street. The fourth school, Riccarton, showed the largest increase.

The increased absentee-ism in these schools was undoubtedly accounted for in part, at least, to common non-notifiable Infectious Diseases mentioned above.

Grouping all the schools together the greatest cause of absence was Chills and Colds—4,477 days ; the second place was taken by Measles—1,926 days ; the third place by Tonsillitis, Sore Throats, etc.—1,409 days ; and the fourth place by Sickness—1,239 days.

Scarlet Fever accounted for 157 days' absence and Diphtheria 229 days.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS.

Table No. 12 sets out the amount of work done at the local laboratory and at the Emergency Laboratory, Ayr.

The bulk of the work done for us at the Emergency Laboratory was in respect of the Joint Venereal Diseases Scheme or county patients in the isolation hospital.

TABLE No. 11.

School.	School Population at Risk (Primary Classes).	Total Days' Absence	Causes of Absence.			
			First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.
St. Joseph's	794	5291	1103 days—Chill or Cold	458 days—Impetigo.	414 days—Tonsillitis, etc.	389 days—Measles.
Hillhead ...	618	4021	493 days—Chill or Cold	427 days—Sickness.	388 days—Measles.	209 days—Scabies.
Glencairn ...	560	2334	475 days—Chill or Cold	242 days—Impetigo.	218 days—Sickness.	209 days—Tonsillitis, etc.
Bentinck ...	507	1692	296 days—Chill or Cold	258 days—Tonsillitis, etc.	167 days—Measles.	107 days—Debility.
Grange ...	567	2274	413 days—Chickenpox	380 days—Measles.	269 days—Chill or Cold.	155 days—Impetigo.
Academy ...	416	1945	794 days—Chill or Cold	381 days—Whooping Cough.	100 days—Sickness.	73 days—Bronchitis.
Grammar ...	404	1797	362 days—Chill or Cold	177 days—Tonsillitis, etc.	166 days—Sickness	112 days—Debility.
High Street	224	975	311 days—Measles.	188 days—Chickenpox.	73 days—Tonsillitis, etc.	70 days—Chill or Cold.
Loanhead ...	550	1980	542 days—Chill or Cold	278 days—Tonsillitis, etc.	266 days—Sickness.	60 days—Bronchitis.
Riccarton ...	104	903	291 days—Measles.	233 days—Whooping Cough.	73 days—Chill or Cold.	62 days—Sickness.

TABLE No. 12.

<i>Nature of Specimen.</i>	<i>Number Examined at</i>		<i>Examined for</i>	<i>Positive Results.</i>	
	<i>Local Laboratory.</i>	<i>Emergency Laboratory.</i>		<i>Local Laboratory.</i>	<i>Emergency Laboratory.</i>
Throat Swabs	190	184	Diphtheria Bacilli ...	15	30
Throat Swabs	—	21	Haemolytic Streptococci ...	—	5
Throat Swab	—	1	Vincent's Angina ...	—	—
Throat Swabs	—	2	Diphtheria Virulence ...	—	1
Vaginal Swabs	3	4	Haemolytic Streptococci ...	1	—
Sputa ...	37	5	Tubercle Bacilli ...	9	—
Urine ...	20	12	Bacteria ...	12	—
Pleural Fluid ...	—	3	Pneumococci ...	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid ...	58	21	Meningococci ...	29	1
Faeces ...	—	16	Dysentery ...	—	—
Faeces ...	2	—	Blood ...	1	—
Sausage Rolls ...	—	3	Food Poisoning Organisms ...	—	—
Water ...	—	1	Dysentery ...	—	—
Milk ...	—	5	Food Poisoning Organisms ...	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	—	4	Wassermann Reaction ...	—	—
Urethral Smears	9	43	Gonococci ...	3	19
Eye Smears	3	8	Gonococci ...	—	2
Blood ...	—	4	Widal Test ...	—	—
Blood ...	—	1	Leptospira Icterohaemorrhagiae ...	—	—
Blood ...	—	268	Wassermann Reaction ...	—	78
Blood ...	2	—	Differential Count ...	—	—
Blood ...	4	—	Grouping ...	—	—
Blood Cultures	—	6	Organisms ...	—	—
Total ...	328	612		70	137

KIRKLANDSIDE HOSPITAL

The Staff includes :—

The Matron.

4 Staff Nurses.

2 Sisters.

9 Probationers.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Superintendent and is responsible for the treatment of patients.

The Hospital experienced another quiet year. The greatest number of in-patients was 29 on 10th January, 1940, and the lowest number was 7 on 12th September, 1940.

One Nurse passed the first part of the Fever Certificate Examination during the year.

SCARLET FEVER.

52 patients were admitted as suffering from Scarlet Fever—29 from the Burgh, including 3 evacuees, and 23 from the County area. There were 4 cases of Surgical Scarlet Fever, 3 of these following burns and 1 following surgical incision.

The commonest complications were as follows :—Adenitis, noted 4 times ; Arthritis, noted once ; Otorrhoea, noted 4 times ; Rhinitis, noted once, and Sinusitis, noted once. There were 2 instances of Cardiac complications of a mild type and 2 of Albuminuria.

DIPHTHERIA.

82 patients were admitted as suffering from Diphtheria—25 from the Burgh and 57 from the County. In 3 instances the diagnosis had to be altered and in other 37 cases negative swabs were returned from cases clinically resembling Diphtheria. There were 4 patients admitted as suffering from Laryngeal Diphtheria. Of this number 2 died, 1 seven days after admission from Toxic Diphtheria, not from respiratory embarrassment. In no instance was Tracheotomy performed. In all there were 4 deaths from Diphtheria during the year. In addition to the 2 mentioned above, the further 2 were from Toxic Diphtheria. One of the deaths was in a Burgh child and the other 3 in County children. The child from the Burgh was admitted on the seventh day of disease and the 3 children who died from the County area were admitted on the third day of disease. The case fatality rate for the year—4 deaths in 82 patients—was approximately 5%.

The following is a note of the complications noted :—

Enlarged Cervical Glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 times.
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 "
Rhinitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
Palatal Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 "
Pharyngeal Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Paralysis of Eye Muscles	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 "
Paralysis of Lower Limbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 "
Otorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
Cardiac Complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 "

All patients admitted received serum in doses varying from 6,000 to 90,000 units. Some patients received, in addition, Anti-Scarlatina serum.

During the year 14 patients were admitted as suffering from Diphtheria who had been immunised against the disease. Only one of the 14 patients was admitted from the Burgh. The particulars of the cases are set out below.

TABLE No. 13.

No.	Reference.	Age.	Where from.	Sex.	Time between Injections and Admission.	Whether Post Schick Done.	Clinical Condition.	Type of Illness.	Culture.	Result.	Serum.
1	M.A.	3	C.	F.	3 Months	—	Tonsils Patched and Congested	Moderate	N.	R.	12,000
2	J.M.	2	C.	M.	9 Days	—	Right Tonsil Patched	Mild	N.	R.	10,000
3	M.D.	12	C.	F.	2 Years	—	Throat Clear	Mild	P.	R.	12,000
4	C.T.	14½	C.	F.	3 Years	—	Tonsils Patched, Gland Swollen (Clinical)	Severe	P.	R.	56,000
5	J.M.	16	C.	F.	2 Years	—	Right Tonsil Patched	Mild	P.	R.	8,000
6	R.E.	14	C.	M.	3 Years	—	Both Tonsils Thickly Patched, Glands Swollen	Very Severe	P.	R.	68,000
7	C.B.	4	C.	F.	1 Year	—	Both Tonsils Covered (Clinical)	Severe	N.	R.	16,000
8	J.R.	12	C.	F.	1 Week	—	Left Tonsil Patched, Nasal Discharge	Moderately Severe	N.	R.	18,000
9	R.D.	9	C.	F.	4 Years	—	Both Tonsils Thickly Patched, Glands Enlarged	Severe	N.	R.	40,000
10	A.B.	6	B.	F.	6 Months	—	Tonsils Patched	Mild	N.	R.	30,000
11	W.W.	10	C.	M.	2 Months	—	Both Tonsils Thickly Patched, Glands Enlarged	Severe	N.	R.	30,000
12	J.J.	5	C.	M.	9 Months	—	Both Tonsils Patched, Glands Enlarged	Severe	N.	R.	16,000
13	W.D.	10	C.	M.	9 Months	—	Tonsils Slightly Patched	Mild	P.	R.	8,000
14	A.O.	4	C.	F.	1 Year	—	Tonsils and Uvula Thickly Patched	Very Severe	P.	R.	60,000

B.—Burgh.

C.—County.

N.—Negative.

P.—Positive.

R.—Recovered.

ENTERIC FEVER.

One patient was admitted suffering from Typhoid Fever. This patient was a Nurse in a Fever Hospital in Glasgow, and the source of her infection was undoubtedly a patient that she had been nursing. She was very ill, but eventually made a good recovery. A point of interest was that she had received protective inoculations against the enteric group of diseases, some three or four months previously.

PNEUMONIA.

9 cases suffering from Pneumonia were admitted during the year. There was one death. This was in a patient who was admitted from the Burgh Maternity Home the day after her confinement. Unfortunately she was suffering from a severe attack of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia when admitted to the Maternity Home on the day previously. She was in the hospital only 12 hours.

ERYSIPELAS.

11 patients were admitted with Erysipelas, and in 10 instances the diagnosis was confirmed. 8 were suffering from a facial affection and 2 from Erysipelas of the legs. All the patients recovered. One interesting case was that of a woman who was admitted from Kilmarnock Infirmary in an advanced state of pregnancy. She was very ill and was delivered of a male child (low forceps delivery) when still very ill. Her condition eventually turned out to be a severe Cellulitis, and multiple incisions were required in the course of treatment. Eventually after a stay of 55 days both mother and child were discharged well.

PUERPERAL INFECTIONS.

In 1940 there were 6 patients admitted with Puerperal infections. All made a good recovery. The cases were classified as local infections. In only one case were Haemolytic Streptococci found in the Cervical Swab. One of the cases, in addition, showed a considerable degree of general reaction to the infection. The average duration of stay in the hospital was 16 days.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

33 patients were admitted as suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Fever—19 Burgh patients and 14 County patients. In 26 confirmed cases there were 5 deaths, giving a case fatality rate of 19%.

Table No. 14 shows particulars of each patient.

OTHER DISEASES.

These do not call for any special mention. Particulars of the numbers are to be seen from the Table which follows.

TABLE No. 14.

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Fluid.</i>	<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Time in Hospital.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
1	A.P.	F.	1	C.	Under Pressure ; Turbid ; Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	35 Days	R.	—	—
2	W.L.	M.	6	B.	Under Pressure ; Turbid ; No organisms found ; Polymorphs ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	24 Days	R.	—	—
3	J.C.	M.	18	B.	Polymorphs ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	23 Days	R.	Left-sided Nerve Deafness.	—
4	G.D.	M.	1	C.	Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	20 Days	R.	—	—
5	G.F.	F.	4	B.	Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	22 Days	R.	—	—
6	M.M.	F.	29	B.	Pressure ; ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Turbid ; Not under Pressure ; Cells ++	C.S.F.	20 Days	R.	Right Internal Strabismus	—
7	J.S.	F.	50	B.	No Organisms Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci	C.S.F.	2 Days	D.	—	A fulminant case.
8	J.S. (2)	F.	69	B.	No Organisms Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci	C.S.F.	7 Days	D.	—	Died of Kidney Condition after Fluid had com- pletely cleared.
9	W.K.	M.	24	B.	Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ No Organisms	C.S.F.	20 Days	R.	—	—

TABLE No. 14 (CONTINUED).

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Fluid.</i>	<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Time in Hospital.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
10	M.C.	M.	14	B.	Pressure + + No Organisms	C.S.F.	21 Days	R.	—	This was a Brother of Case No. 3 which occurred six weeks after Case No. 3 was discharged. This Patient was a Soldier.
11	D.T.	M.	20	B.	Turbid ; Increased Pressure ; Polymorphs + + Meningococci + +	C.S.F.	21 Days	R.	—	
12	A.M.	M.	32	C.	Turbid ; Increased Pressure ; Polymorphs + + Meningococci + +	C.S.F.	18 Days	R.	—	
13	W.C.	M.	55	C.	Turbid ; Increased Pressure ; Polymorphs + + Meningococci + +	C.S.F.	16 Days	R.	—	
14	H.S.	M.	40	C.	Bloodstained	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	15 Days	R.	—	
15	J.Q.	M.	12	B.	Pressure + Few Polymorphs	Doubtful	6 Hours	D.	—	P.M. showed no signs of C.S.F.
16	M.L.	F.	16	C.	Pressure + + Polymorphs ; Organisms	C.S.F.	20 Days	R.	—	
17	M.C.	F.	-1	B.	Bloodstained	C.S.F.	7½ Hours	D.	—	A fulminant case.
18	R.F.	F.	9	C.	Not under Pressure Turbid ; Increased Pressure ; Polymorphs + + Meningococci + +	C.S.F.	18 Days	R.	—	

TABLE No. 14 (CONTINUED).

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Fluid.</i>	<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Time in Hospital.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
19	J.H.	F.	2	C.	Not under Pressure Clear; a few Mononuclears	Not C.S.F.	10 Days	R.	—	—
20	M.T.	F.	33	C.	Turbid; Increased Pressure; Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	23 Days	R.	—	—
21	A.S.	F.	19	B.	Turbid; Increased Pressure; Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	32 Days	R.	—	—
22	T.P.	M.	23	B.	Turbid; Increased Pressure; Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	19 Days	R.	—	—
23	H.M.	M.	35	C.	Turbid; Increased Pressure; Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	37 Days	R.	—	This Patient was a Norwegian Seaman.
24	O.W.	M.	2	B.	Pressure ++ Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	36 Days	R.	—	—
25	R.P.	M.	-1	B.	Pressure + Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++	C.S.F.	3 Days	D.	—	—
26	J.F.	M.	46	B.	Polymorphs ++ Meningococci ++ Not under Pressure; No Organisms	Not C.S.F.	17 Days	R.	—	—
27	J.F. (2)	M.	3	C.	Under Pressure; Cloudy; Polymorphs; No Organisms	C.S.F.	21 Days	R.	—	—

TABLE No. 14 (CONTINUED).

<i>Case No.</i>	<i>Reference.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Fluid.</i>	<i>Diagnosis.</i>	<i>Time in Hospital.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Complications.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
28	M.B.	F.	15	C.	Bloodstained Pressure slightly increased	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	14 Days	R.	—	This Patient was admitted a second time with the same Symptoms, again as C.S.F. and proved to be a recurrence of her original complaint.
29	M.B.	F.	15	C.	Bloodstained Pressure slightly increased	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	32 Days	R.	—	
30	W.D.	M.	69	C.	Clear; Normal Pressure	Senility	13 Days	D.	—	
31	R.K.	M.	35	C.	Pressure; + + Polymorphs + + Meningococci + + Clear; slight increase in Pressure	C.S.F.	18 Days	R.	—	
32	I.A.	M.	-1	B.	Clear; + + Polymorphs + + Meningococci + + Turbid; Pressure increased	Teething	9 Days	R.	—	A fulminant case.
33	M.N.	F.	2	B.	Pressure; + + Polymorphs + + Meningococci + + Turbid; Pressure increased	C.S.F.	27 Days	R.	Slight Squint	
34	D.W.	M.	3	B.	Cells + + No Organisms	C.S.F.	5½ Hours	D.	—	

TABLE No. 15.

The Work of the Hospital.

Disease.	No. in Hospital.	Admissions during the Year.					Patient Days.		Deaths	No. in Hospital
		Under 1 Year.	1 and Under 5	5 and under 15	15 and over	Total	Burgh	County		
Scarlet Fever ...	15	—	18	31	3	52	29	23	—	5
Diphtheria ..	11	—	14	46	22	82	25	57	4	13
Erysipelas ...	1	—	1	—	10	11	7	4	—	1
Puerperal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	6	6	6	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	3	9	2	19	33	19	14	7	1
Vincent's Angina ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	—	9	9	8	1	1	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—
Ophth. Neonatorum ...	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Mumps... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Scabies... ..	—	2	7	3	1	13	13	—	—	—
Vaccinia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Anthrax ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Gonorrheal Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
German Measles ...	—	—	—	—	10	10	10	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	6	2	—	8	8	—	2	—
Dermatitis ...	—	2	—	2	—	4	4	—	2	—
	28	9	56	88	86	239	140	100	16	20
							3174	3333	231	

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 28 notifications in respect of Tuberculosis during 1940. Of this number 17 were Pulmonary cases and 11 were Non-Pulmonary cases. These numbers are less than in recent years. Of the 16 confirmed cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 6 had a history of exposure to infection in childhood.

Of the 28 cases notified during the year 25 were removed to a sanatorium. In the case of one patient the notification was only received after death. One patient refused sanatorium treatment and one was not admitted to an institution until 1941.

In the 2 cases in which the diagnosis was not confirmed this was only possible after a period of observation in a sanatorium.

During the year 76 patients were referred for X-Ray at Kilmarnock Infirmary, 113 X-Ray examinations being carried out.

At the end of 1940 there were 141 persons on the Tuberculosis register, representing 0.35% of the population. In 1930, *i.e.*, ten years ago, there were 410 on the register. Of the 141 persons, 92 were Pulmonary and 49 were Non-Pulmonary cases. The numbers have shown a steady decline each year since 1930.

There were 24 deaths credited to the Burgh due to Tuberculosis, 21 being in respect of Pulmonary cases and 3 in respect of Non-Pulmonary cases.

The following Tables give further particulars of the work done during the year :—

TABLE No. 16.

Home Visiting.

	<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Number of cases visited (after notification) ...	10	5	5	5	25
Number of old cases visited	24	48	29	30	131
Observation cases, etc.	2	4	1	—	7
Total visits to all cases	67	191	45	64	367

There follows a Table representing the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary :—

TABLE No. 17.

	<i>Number Attended.</i>		<i>Attendances.</i>	
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
New Cases	16	6	18	6
Old cases	15	20	103	102
Observation cases or contacts ...	17	17	38	43
Total	48	43	159	151

During the year 31 patients received Domiciliary Treatment.

The Table which follows shows the arrangements for Institutional Treatment for 1940 :—

TABLE No. 19.

		<i>In Institutions on January 1st</i>	<i>Admitted during the Year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the Year.</i>	<i>Died in Institutions.</i>	<i>In Institutions December 31st</i>
Pulmonary	Adults—Males ...	7	8	9	2	4
	Females ...	12	8	9	4	7
do.	Children—Males ...	—	3	3	—	—
	Females ...	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Pulmonary ...	Adults—Males ...	1	—	—	—	1
	Females ...	5	1	5	—	1
do.	Children—Males ...	4	4	4	—	4
	Females ...	5	4	5	—	4
	Total	34	29	35	6	22

The following Tables show the Number of Persons in the Area at 31st December, 1940, who were known to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 20.

		Age Groups.									
		Under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total	
PULMONARY—	1. Sputum not present	(Males	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6	
		(Females	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	9	
	2. Sputum present but not examined	(Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		(Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli found	(Males	—	—	—	4	4	7	3	2	20
		(Females	—	—	—	10	9	4	1	—	24
	4. Sputum examined and Tubercle Bacilli never found	(Males	—	—	—	2	3	—	5	—	10
		(Females	—	—	2	7	9	3	2	—	23
PULMONARY TOTAL		—	1	7	28	28	15	11	2	92	

TABLE No. 21.

Return of number of persons who died from Tuberculosis in the Area during the year 1940, with particulars as to period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an Institution and death.

	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Number of persons who died from Tuberculosis ...	10	11	1	2
Of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death				
Notified less than 1 month before death	1	3	—	1
“ from 1 to 3 months before death	2	1	—	—
“ from 3 to 6 months before death	1	1	—	—
“ from 6 to 12 months before death	—	—	—	—
“ from 1 to 2 years before death	1	1	—	1
“ over 2 years before death	4	2	—	—
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution	2	—	—	1
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution	3	2	1	—

KAIMSHILL SANATORIUM

The Staff includes :—

The Matron.	1 Assistant Nurse.
1 Sister.	2 Probationers.
1 Staff Nurse.	

The Medical Officer acts as Medical Superintendent.

At the beginning of 1940 there were 14 patients in residence, 9 from the Burgh and 5 from the County. During the year 22 patients were admitted, being a decrease of 19 over the number admitted during 1939. Of the 22 patients admitted, 16 were from the Burgh and 6 were from the County. Further particulars with regard to the admission and progress of patients can be seen from Table No. 22.

One patient received treatment with Tuberculin in 1940 in graduated doses and one was treated with Crisalbine. Three had Endotoxoid treatment and three had Pneumothorax treatment.

24 patients were X-Rayed during 1940.

During the year the bedside lockers for patients' use were renewed throughout the hospital.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

In addition to the 36 patients receiving treatment in Kaimshill Sanatorium, the following is a note of the treatment given in other institutions :—

- 11 patients received treatment in Glenafton Sanatorium.
- 15 patients received treatment in St. Andrew's Home, Millport.
- 6 patients received treatment in Biggart Home, Prestwick.
- 6 patients received treatment in Bridge of Weir.

TABLE No. 22.

There follows a Table showing particulars of the Admissions and Discharges to Kaimshill during the Year :—

Number in Hospital, 1/1/40.		ADMISSIONS.								DISCHARGES.						Deaths.		Number in Hospital, 31/12/40.	
		1 and under 5.		5 and under 15.		15 and over.		Total.		Improved.		Not Improved.		Total.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
BURGH—	4	5	—	2	—	6	5	8	5	6	1	2	1	8	2	2	3	2	5
	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
COUNTY—	3	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	3	2	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	1	3
	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

During 1940 the Staff of the Burgh Maternity Home consisted of :—

The Matron.	5 Staff Nurses.
2 Sisters.	1 Assistant Nurse.
5 Pupil Midwives (including 1 Refugee Midwife).	

As in past years the Clinic work was carried on mainly at the Central Clinic Premises, Green Street, and also at the Clinic established in 1938 in the Knockinlaw Institute, Longpark. There are three Health Visitors at the former Centre and one at Longpark.

In the Clinic Premises at Green Street there is a workroom for voluntary workers, and part of the premises has also been used during the year as a First-Aid Party and Ambulance Depot.

THE WORK OF THE MATERNITY HOME.

The Home provides 32 beds for maternity cases, and it has been much appreciated by the mothers making use of it. The Collective Securities Company kindly agreed to plant trees at the edge of the feu to preserve the amenity in view of the possibility of the new by-pass road passing near the Home.

In 1940, 663 patients were admitted to the Home. 526 confinements took place, 531 babies being born.

The percentage of instrumental deliveries during the year was 11·0. This is to be compared with an average rate for the year 1935-39 (inclusive) of 13·5.

The following Table shows the places of residence of the patients admitted to the Home :—

Kilmarnock Burgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582
County of Ayr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Ayr Burgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

During 1940, 650 births occurred in Institutions in the town. This gave a percentage of the total births notified of 71·6. This figure continues to increase yearly. The fees collected in the Burgh Maternity Home during the year amounted to £2,103 15s 6d, as compared with £1,745 8s 6d in the previous year.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE HOME.

Number of confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526
Number of babies born	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531
Normal confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	443
With private doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
Without private doctor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	335
Abnormal or complicated confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Caesarean sections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Instrumental deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Other deliveries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Number of women having antenatal care at Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Number of women admitted for antenatal care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Number of maternal deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of still-births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

Antenatal Cases.

63 expectant mothers were admitted for antenatal treatment. The conditions for which these patients were admitted are appended :—

<i>Conditions.</i>								<i>Cases.</i>
Albuminuria, including Oedema and High Blood Pressure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hyperemesis Gravidarum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Debility and Anaemia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Version ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
False Labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sterilisation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chorea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cardiac Condition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abdominal Hysterotomy and Sterilisation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Conditions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dental Extractions...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17

Abortions.

There were 64 cases of abortion. The following were the conditions noted :—

<i>Conditions.</i>								<i>Cases.</i>
Complete Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatened Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Incomplete Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Therapeutic Abortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydatidiform Mole...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Forceps Deliveries.

There were 63 forceps deliveries. Of these 53 resulted in live-births and 6 in still-births. In 4 instances, whilst the infant was born alive, death took place very shortly after delivery.

Other Abnormal or Complicated Confinements.

There were 20 abnormal confinements and 37 abnormalities in the Puerperium.

<i>Abnormal Confinements—Conditions noted.</i>								<i>Cases.</i>
Breech (Primiparous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Breech (Multiparous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Contracted Pelvis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Placenta Praevia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rupture of Uterus before admission ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Of these cases (20 confinements) 17 babies were live-born, 1 infant died shortly after delivery and 2 infants were still-born.

<i>Conditions noted in the Puerperium.</i>								<i>Cases.</i>
Albuminuria with High Blood Pressure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Retained Placentae ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Postpartum Haemorrhage...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Eclampsia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cardiac Decompensation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Embolism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

It was necessary in six instances to give patients a blood transfusion.

Induction of Labour.*Cases.*

Medical Induction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Surgical Induction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Medical, plus Surgical Induction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

Maternal Deaths.

There were 4 maternal deaths during the year. One mother suffering from Eclampsia died of Obstetric Shock following delivery. One died from a Ruptured Uterus due to a shoulder presentation, the third patient died from Acute Pulmonary Embolism following Ante-Partum Haemorrhage, and the fourth died from an Ante-Partum Haemorrhage immediately after admission due to Placenta Praevia.

Puerperal Morbidity.

4 patients developed Puerperal Pyrexia. The details of these cases are as follows :—

- 1—infection followed difficult instrumental labour.
- 1—infection followed accidental haemorrhage and macerated foetus.
- 2—infections followed normal labour.

Infants.

There were 531 babies born, including 5 sets of twins. There were 15 infantile deaths in the Home and 22 still-births. 412 babies were breast feeding at the time of discharge from Hospital.

Statistics.

The number of in-patient days was 8128 (Mothers).

The average duration of stay was 12 days.

The average number of beds occupied during the year was 22.

The highest number occupied was 34 on 10th January, and the lowest number was 10 on 30th September.

X-Ray Examinations.

Number of Patients X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Doctors' Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Clinic Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Bone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

The duty of notifying a birth is placed upon the parents, medical attendant and midwife, and notification must be made within 36 hours of the occurrence of the birth. Only one of the above need notify, and the others need not if they have reason to believe that a notification has already been sent.

During 1940, 3 births failed to be notified.

The total number of notified births, including still-births, was 915, being 22 more than last year. 265 or 28.9% of these occurred in the patients' own homes. 526 or 57.5% occurred in the Burgh Maternity Home and the remaining 124 or 13.6% occurred in other institutions.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Number of births registered	{ legitimate	...	...	362	370	732
(including still-births)	{ illegitimate	...	...	13	7	20
(b) Number of births notified	{ live-births	...	...	...	...	878
	{ still-births	...	...	...	...	37
(c) Number attended by Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	173
Number attended by Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	481
Number attended by Doctors and Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	261

The last figure indicating the number of births at which both a doctor and midwife were present shows a considerable increase over the figure for last year and for previous years. This is due to the operation of the Maternity Services Scheme in the Burgh.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of Infantile Deaths during the year was 69. There was a considerable preponderance of male deaths over female.

This year the greatest cause of death was Respiratory infections. There were no less than 18 deaths credited to Pneumonia and 3 to Acute Bronchitis. The figure for Pneumonia shows a great increase over the figure for last year, and, in fact, for any recent year. By far the greatest cause of death in past years has been Prematurity and Congenital Debility. There were no deaths this year from Whooping Cough, as compared with 9 last year. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 2 deaths and Measles 1. The Diarrhoeal Diseases accounted for 8 deaths, this year's figure being a considerable increase over the figure for any recent year.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Burgh is not considered to be satisfactory.

The following are the Infantile Mortality Rates for the past five years in Burghs of reasonably comparable size. It will be seen that Kilmarnock does not stand well on the list :—

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	Average for Five Years
Large Burghs ...	93	90	77	75	86	84
Clydebank ...	89	82	68	76	80	79
Kirkcaldy ...	77	67	54	66	65	66
Coatbridge ...	96	98	84	96	80	91
Kilmarnock ...	83	114	79	72	92	88
Hamilton ...	94	73	70	79	88	81
Ayr ...	79	100	69	69	80	79
Falkirk ...	70	70	49	75	56	64
Dunfermline ...	40	59	62	58	76	59
Perth ...	100	80	58	85	62	77

Consideration is being given to the institution of a more detailed enquiry into each Infantile Death to see if any information of a useful type could be ascertained, whereby such deaths could be prevented.

Full particulars regarding the exact causes of death, classified according to the age at death, are to be seen in the Table which follows :—

TABLE No. 23.

Infantile Deaths.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Under 1 week.</i>		<i>1 and under 4 weeks.</i>		<i>1 and under 3 months.</i>		<i>3 and under 6 months.</i>		<i>6 and under 12 months.</i>		<i>Total.</i>		<i>Grand Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Prematurity ...	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	7
Congenital Debility ...	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	5
Marasmus ...	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	5	2	4	7	11	18
Acute Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	3
Enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	1	7	1	8
Congenital Heart ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
Convulsions ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Defect ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Melaena Neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Causes ...	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	1	6
	10	6	12	4	5	4	6	7	7	8	40	29	69

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were 4 maternal deaths in women normally resident in the Burgh, and these occurred in the Burgh Maternity Home. A note on this subject is to be seen under the heading of Burgh Maternity Home.

CONTROL OF CONCEPTION.

12 women were referred to the Clinic held by the Women's Welfare Association at 123 Montrose Street, Glasgow, during the year.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

During the year frequent inspections of Midwives' Instruments, Bags and Records were made.

The following is a list of Midwives who notified their intention to practise during the year 1940 :—

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>No. of Certificate.</i>	<i>Qualifications.</i>
Neilson, Miss C., 107 St. Andrew's Terrace ...	14532	Trained.
Petrie, Miss M.E., Municipal Midwife	14037	Trained.
Phillips, Mrs. C., 12 Irvine Road	3382	Bona-fide.
Wilson, Mrs. L., Municipal Midwife	9601	Trained.

The above list does not include the Midwives in practice in our Maternity Home.

In accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland, Midwives may send for the assistance of a Medical Practitioner in a case of emergency or difficulty, and the fees specified according to the services rendered are paid by the Local Authority, who are empowered to recover such fees from the persons concerned.

During 1940 there were 10 emergency calls as under :—

TABLE No. 24.

<i>Conditions.</i>	<i>No. of Cases.</i>
Delayed Labour	4
Lacerated Perineum	1
Embarrassment of Child	1
Difficulty in Labour	1
High Temperature	1
Breech Presentation	1
Condition of Mother	1
Total	10

The Tables which follow deal further with the year's work of the Midwives in the Burgh.

MIDWIVES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1915.

Births.

Total number of births notified during 1940.	Total number of deaths of new born children (within ten days).	Actual number of births attended by Midwives.	Actual number of deaths of new born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Births.	Deaths.
915	19	481	7	—	—

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Total number of cases during 1940.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.
2	1	—

Cases of Puerperal Sepsis.

Total number of cases during 1940.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
3	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE No. 25 (CONTINUED).

Cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Total number of cases during 1940.	Total number of deaths.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of Midwives.	Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a Doctor or Midwife.	
				Cases.	Deaths.
10	—	3	—	—	—

Cases of Still-Births (Dead Born Children).

Total number of cases during 1940.	Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of Midwives during 1940.
37	10

As will be seen from Table No. 25 Midwives actually attended 481 births. In connection with these cases only 7 babies died within 10 days of birth and no cases developed Puerperal Sepsis. Of the 37 cases of still-births 10 occurred in the practice of Midwives.

Notification from Midwives.

The following notifications were received during the year :—

Sending for Medical Assistance	...	...	...	...	...	10
Notification of Intention to Practise	...	...	...	...	...	4
Still-birth Notifications	...	...	...	...	...	10
Notification of Source of Infection	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notification of Artificial Feeding	...	...	...	...	...	2

GENERAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ACTS.

The number of patients confined by Midwives in private practice was small. This means that more and more of the work is coming under the closer supervision of the Local Authority.

One Midwife surrendered her Certificate in May, 1940, and received compensation to the value £391 7s 11d.

MATERNITY SERVICES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1937.

1940 was the first year in which the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, functioned with any considerable measure of success. Two Municipal Midwives have been employed, and the following Table shows the work done :—

TABLE No. 26.

<i>No. being Attended at 31/12/39.</i>	<i>No. Booked in 1940.</i>	<i>No. of Births Attended in 1940.</i>	<i>No. Removed to B.M.H. for Confinement.</i>	<i>No. of Bookings Cancelled or Transferred.</i>	<i>No. on Books at end of Year.</i>
13	185	142 (145 Babies)	7	4	45

No patients developed Puerperal Pyrexia. The patients transferred to the Burgh Maternity Home were suffering from the following conditions :—

Pre-Eclamptic Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Prolonged Second Stage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kidney Disease	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory home conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1

Of the 135 patients whose treatment had been completed during the year (an average of six weeks after confinement) the babies were breast fed on 58 occasions, partially breast fed on 9 occasions, and bottle fed on 66 occasions. These figures are being further investigated with a view to encouraging a higher incidence of breast feeding.

Of the first hundred patients visited for post-natal examination some six weeks after confinement 5 refused to have this carried out. There are still some women who seem to consider this examination unnecessary, but it is expected that this prejudice will disappear gradually. On 12 occasions treatment was found to be necessary in the first hundred patients examined post-natally.

The following 12 patients were found, after post-natal examination, to require treatment for the undernoted conditions :—

Anaemia	4
Prolapse	3
Lacerated Perineum	2
Dental Caries	1
Bronchitis and Asthma	1
Gastritis	1

The receipts under the Scheme were £165. The payment made to Doctors was £91 3/- and to Midwives £166, plus board.

ANTENATAL CONSULTATIONS.

TABLE No. 27.

Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics.

	<i>Antenatal</i>	<i>Postnatal.</i>
Number who attended	356	78
Number of attendances	1134	91

It will be seen that 356 women attended the Antenatal Clinic during 1940. Of these 47 were under care at the beginning of the year, so that 309 attended for the first time during the year.

Of the 356 women who attended during the year 109 were primiparae, 38 were still under care at the end of the year, and of those confined during 1940 the confinements took place as undernoted :—

In Burgh Maternity Home	299
At Home	19

With regard to the patients attending the Antenatal Clinic during 1940 the following abnormal conditions were found :—

High Blood Pressure	25
Oedema	18
Pre-Eclamptic Toxaemia	17
Debility and Anaemia	9
Phlebitis	7
Twin Pregnancies	5
Hyperemesis	3
Antepartum Haemorrhage	3
Contracted Pelvis	3
Breech (Primiparous)	3
Tuberculosis	2
Threatened Miscarriage	2
Scabies	2
Breech (Multiparous)	1
Chorea	1

Minor ailments, such as Constipation, Heartburn, etc., were treated in a large number of cases.

THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

TABLE No. 28.

Home Visitations.

	<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
	1	2	3	4	
INFANTS—					
Number of first visits (after notification of birth)... ..	186	157	160	126	639
Number of subsequent visits ...	1367	1212	899	1445	4923
CHILDREN (1-5 Years)—					
Number of children visited ...	885	727	159	164	1935
Number of subsequent visits ...	1721	2313	1433	1698	7165
EXPECTANT MOTHERS—					
Number visited	34	41	23	4	102
Number of subsequent visits ...	72	21	25	57	175
STILL-BIRTHS—					
Number visited	7	6	1	11	25
CASES OF OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM					
Number visited	—	1	1	—	2
MEASLES—					
Number visited	27	19	19	16	81
WHOOPIING COUGH—					
Number visited	17	—	5	14	36
CHICKENPOX—					
Number visited	42	15	34	54	145

Feeding of above Infants :—

Breast	457
Partly Breast	115
Artificial	271

The housing conditions of the babies born to women normally resident in the Burgh and visited by the Health Visitors during 1940 are shown in the following Table :—

TABLE No. 29.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Inmates.															
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
One Room ...	29	116	51	23	13	8	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	244
Two Rooms	7	69	63	24	25	12	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	207
Three Rooms	4	39	37	36	23	18	15	10	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	194
Four or more Rooms ...	—	6	9	9	3	4	10	7	10	2	1	1	—	—	—	62
Total ...	40	230	160	92	64	42	29	19	24	5	1	1	—	—	—	707

TABLE No. 30.
The Work of the Clinic.

	<i>Under 1 Year of Age.</i>	<i>Over 1 Year of Age.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of children who attended	394 (119)	265 (80)	659 (199)
Number of attendances made ...	711 (235)	574 (112)	1285 (347)

The figures in parenthesis refer to numbers at the Branch Clinic. Branch Clinic numbers are also included in the main figures.

TABLE No. 31.
The Conditions Recorded Were.

	<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
	1	2	3	4	
Skin Conditions	40	12	10	4	66
For Vaccination	14	37	17	15	83
Malnutrition	42	1	1	13	57
Digestive Disturbances	21	10	10	7	48
Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions ...	5	10	16	1	32
Rickets	4	3	—	2	9
Respiratory Affections	10	18	29	2	59
Enlarged Glands	8	5	4	1	18
Eye Conditions	6	6	23	4	39
Teething	12	10	10	—	32
Other Conditions	10	87	119	—	216
	172	199	239	49	659

FOOD AND MILK.

As in past years the Scheme for supplying milk for the use of infants and nursing mothers whose health was unsatisfactory was in force during the first half of the year. In July, however, the Government Milk Scheme superseded the Local Scheme to a considerable extent. The figures for the provision of liquid milk therefore show a considerable decrease.

The following shows the number supplied :—

	<i>Mothers.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
(1) Number of persons supplied with Liquid Milk, Dried Milk, Milk Substitutes and other food preparations	18	665
(2) Liquid Milk—		
Total quantity supplied—Grade—Certified (pints)	1389	4981
Antenatal Patients	880	—
(3) Dried Milk and other Milk Substitutes—		
Trufood, Lactogen, Cow and Gate, etc. Total quantity supplied	3808 lbs.	

(4) Other Food Preparations—

Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 lbs.
Virol and Virolax	...	...	...	...	...	...	847 lbs.
Emulsion	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 lbs.

(5) Total Cost to Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	(2)	£101	2	4
						(3)	227	3	0
						(4)	95	3	8
							£423	9	0
Amount recovered by Local Authority	...	...					189	12	1
							£233	16	11

TABLE No. 32.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics.

Attendance at Central and Branch Clinics.

	<i>Under 1 Year of Age.</i>		<i>1-5 Years.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>	
	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Branch.</i>	<i>Central.</i>	<i>Branch.</i>
Number of children attending	20	7	70	34	90	41
Number of attendances ...	433	159	1133	500	1566	659

OTHER CLINICS.

TABLE No. 33.

	<i>Central Clinic.</i>	<i>Branch Clinic.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Attendance for Dressings ...	380	443	823
Attendances at Weighing Clinic ...	3087	408	3495
Attendances at Food Clinic ...	3878	1753	5631
Attendances at Immunisation Clinic ...	283	139	422
Other Attendances ...	257	434	691

DAY NURSERIES AND PLAY CENTRES.

The remarks made in previous Reports still hold good. No progress has been made during the year under this heading.

VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

During the year certain Voluntary Workers have given very useful assistance at the routine clinics.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

A note on this disease has already been made under the heading of Notifiable Diseases.

NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

The Child Guidance Clinic has had a very successful session, recognition of which is evident by the decision of the County Council to extend the work by the appointment of a full-time Clinical Superintendent and the provision of an additional Clinic in Ayr.

The Kilmarnock Clinic is held on Saturday mornings from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. at "Edgehill," 30 London Road. The Staff is entirely voluntary and consists of 12 members, including 3 Psychologists and a Speech Therapist. Members of the Public Health Service co-operate when a medical examination is required.

The following Tables show the number and types of cases treated :—

<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Continued from Last Session.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
35	15	50

Causes of reference :—

<i>Educational Defect.</i>	<i>Delinquency.</i>	<i>Nervous Disorders.</i>	<i>Speech.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
15	12	10	13	50

The sources of reference are as follows :—

<i>Schools.</i>	<i>Parents.</i>	<i>Juvenile Court.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>	<i>Probation Officer.</i>	<i>Speech Therapist.</i>	<i>Other Sources.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
24	8	4	5	2	2	5	50

Cases are mainly from Kilmarnock district, but 12 were from the County—Largs, Stevenston, Saltcoats (2), Troon, Kilbirnie, Prestwick, Ayr, Newmilns (2), Maybole and Dalmellington.

The work of the Clinic is entirely voluntary, and thanks are due to the Kilmarnock Rotary Club, the Council of the Educational Institute of Scotland, the Local Branch of the E.I.S., and to parents of patients for donations towards the purchase and upkeep of equipment.

THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief Public Assistance Medical Officer, and during the year the actual work has been carried on as before by the general practitioners in rotation.

A Doctor attends daily at 10.30 a.m. and 4.45 p.m. at the Public Assistance Office for the purpose of seeing patients and issuing any necessary certificates. Visits to the homes of persons requiring medical treatment are made as required.

The arrangements for home nursing with the local Nursing Association continued as in past years and was much appreciated.

The figures of patients receiving outdoor medical relief and patients admitted to institutions show a considerable decrease over those for the previous year. This is only to be expected, in view of the increased amount of employment in the district consequent on war conditions. 268 people were visited at home and 311 medical certificates were granted. The number of persons who received outdoor medical relief was as follows :—

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
152	430	179	761

The number of home visits made was 432, which is less than those made in 1939.

The number of cases admitted to Cuninghame Home was :—

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Children.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
92	25	10	127

There were 16 Lunacy Certificates signed as compared with 21 in 1939. 3 children were found to be Mentally Defective and were admitted to Dunlop House.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 AND 1932

During the year the Health Visitors continued to act as visitors under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Acts. Cases requiring visiting are reported to the Medical Officer of Health by the Public Assistance Officer, and reports are furnished to him through the Public Health Department.

The following Table gives the details of the work carried out during 1940 :—

TABLE No. 34.

	<i>Districts.</i>				<i>Total.</i>
	1	2	3	4	
New Cases 	—	1	1	—	2
Visits to Old and New Cases ...	4	8	7	17	36

DIABETES

During the year 59,000 units of Insulin were supplied by the Department.

VACCINATION (SCOTLAND) ACTS 1863 TO 1907

TABLE No. 35.

	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Successfully Vaccinated	132	14
Insusceptibility to Vaccine Disease—		
(a) Constitutional Insusceptibility	3	—
Medical Certificate of Postponement	24	—
Referred to other Districts	13	—
Statutory Declaration of Conscientious Objection	752	81
Removed from District	3	—
Total	927	

BLIND PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACT

At the end of the year there were 22 men and 24 women on the Roll of Blind Persons in the Burgh. In addition there were 4 persons on the Roll who belong to Kilmarnock but who at present live outwith the Burgh.

As in previous years the supervision is undertaken by the District Teacher of the Mission to the Outdoor Blind for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, who works in co-operation with the Public Health Department locally.

THE SILICOSIS AND ASBESTOSIS (MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS) SCHEMES, 1931 AND 1934

During the year, under the above Scheme, 22 persons were examined. In no case was it found necessary to certify the individual unsuitable for the employment he proposed to follow.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The hospital accommodation during the year was the same as in the previous year. The Corporation possesses Kirklandside Isolation Hospital, Kaimshill Sanatorium and the Burgh Maternity Hospital. The arrangement between the Town Council and Kilmarnock Infirmary whereby the latter body undertook certain medical services on behalf of the former was continued during the year.

With regard to ambulance facilities an ambulance is provided by the Corporation at Kirklandside Hospital for the removal of acute Infectious Cases. Another ambulance is provided at the Burgh Maternity Home for the removal of patients and also for general work in connection with the Public Health Department.

The Kilmarnock Infirmary provide two ambulances for the conveyance of general medical and surgical cases.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Male patients continue to be seen at Bank Street Centre on Tuesday evenings or at other times by arrangement. The premises are open each evening from Monday to Friday, and an Orderly is in attendance to supervise irrigation treatment.

Female patients are seen by the Medical Officer at the Central Clinic Premises, Green Street, on Thursday evenings, and are given treatment by the Nurses on Mondays and Thursdays.

The number of patients who attended for the first time during 1940 was 47, of whom 33 were males and 14 females. This is a considerable decrease from the figures of 1939 which is probably largely accounted for by war-time conditions. Most of the young men in the age group having the highest incidence of venereal disease are now serving with the Forces, and as it happened, owing to the disposition of the troops, few service cases were referred to the Clinic during the year. As regards females there was probably less inclination to attend a Clinic of this sort during the abnormal conditions of the past year. Apart from these considerations, however, it would appear that there has been in the Burgh some decrease in prevalence of these diseases during 1940.

The total attendances made by the patients at the Clinics was 1,347, which is also a decrease from the figure of last year.

Gonorrhoea is now treated by a course of Sulphapyridine taken by the mouth in tablet form. It is estimated that 70-90% of patients are completely cured by one or more courses of this drug, and irrigation is now only required in exceptional cases. This is a great therapeutic advance. In Kilmarnock the treatment was first carried out towards the end of 1938 and since then the results have been excellent.

In 1940, 7 of those patients who ceased treatment failed even to complete a course of treatment, whilst a further 6 completed a course of treatment but ceased attending before final tests of cure were carried out. Thus there was a total defaulter rate of 14.9%. This figure shows an improvement on that of the previous year.

TABLE No. 36.

Return of Cases Treated at Venereal Diseases Centre during 1940.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Persons under treatment at 1st January, 1940	32	27	11	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	43	33
2. Persons removed from Register any previous year who returned during the year for treatment of same infection	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
3. Cases in which treatment or observation was commenced during the year	8	4	17	5	—	—	3	1	5	4	33	14
TOTAL of Items 1, 2, and 3	42	31	29	9	—	—	3	3	5	5	79	48
4. Persons who ceased to attend :— (a) Before completing treatment for ... (b) After treatment but before final tests as to cure of ...	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
5. Persons transferred to other Centres	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
6. Persons discharged after completion of treatment and observation for ...	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2
7. Persons who died while under treatment	1	—	6	3	—	—	3	1	5	4	15	8
8. Number of cases, which, at the end of the year, were under treatment or observation for ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL of Items 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8	36	28	14	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	50	35
Number of attendances	42	31	29	9	—	—	3	3	5	5	79	48
Number of attendances ...	421	344	420	86	—	—	16	33	10	17	867	480

Examination of Pathological Material.	Microscopical.			Serum Tests.		C.S. Fluid Tests.	
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	Wassermann	Others.	Wassermann	Others.
(a) Specimens examined by the Staff of the Centre	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending the Centre which were sent for examination to an approved Laboratory	—	42	—	160	—	—	—

TABLE No. 37.

Cases Classified According to the Area in which the Patients Resided.

Number of cases from each area dealt with during the year for the first time and found to suffer from :—									
(a) Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	
(b) Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	22	
(c) Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
(d) Non-Specific Venereal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
(e) Conditions other than Venereal	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	
Total	30	17	47	
Total number of attendances of all patients residing in each area									
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TABLE No. 38.
New Cases Classified According to Age.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Soft Chancre.		Non-Specific Venereal.		Total.		Congenital Syphilis.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
(a) Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) 1 and under 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) 5 and under 15 years ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
(d) 15 and under 25 years ...	2	3	6	3	—	—	1	—	9	6	—	—
(e) 25 years and upwards ...	5	—	11	2	—	—	2	1	18	3	—	—
Totals ...	8	4	17	5	—	—	3	1	28	10	1	1

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Patients wishing to reserve accommodation in the Burgh Maternity Home may do so at Holmes Road between the hours of 2-3 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-12 noon.

An Antenatal Clinic is held at Green Street every Monday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

A Child Welfare Clinic is held at Green Street every Thursday afternoon at 2.30 p.m., and at the Branch Clinic (Knockinlaw Institute) on Tuesday mornings at 11-12.30 p.m.

Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics are held at Green Street on Mondays, 9-10 a.m.; Wednesdays, 2-2.30 p.m.; Fridays, 9-10 a.m.; and at the Branch Clinic each Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

A Weighing Clinic is held at Green Street on Wednesday afternoons from 3-4 p.m., and on Thursday afternoons from 2-3 p.m., and at the Branch Clinic on Tuesday mornings from 10-11 a.m.

An Immunisation Clinic is held at Green Street on Friday afternoons at 3 p.m., and at the Branch Clinic on Thursday afternoons at 3 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A Clinic for the examination of cases of Tuberculosis or of Contacts is held each Monday afternoon at 4 p.m. at Green Street.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

A Clinic for Females is held at Green Street each Thursday evening from 5 p.m. onwards. Cases are also seen on Monday evenings by arrangement.

A Clinic for Males is held at 64 Bank Street on Tuesday evenings from 6.30 p.m. onwards. Cases are also seen on Friday evenings by appointment.

The Clinic at Bank Street is open every evening from 7-9 p.m., Monday to Friday, for subsequent treatment. Female cases have subsequent treatment at Green Street by arrangement.

SCHOOL CLINIC.

Clinics are held daily for the treatment of minor ailments, 9-10 a.m. and 4-5 p.m., at the Central Clinic, Green Street, and the Branch Clinic (Knockinlaw Institute). The Assistant Medical Officer attends at the Central Clinic on Wednesday mornings for the examination of special cases.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS

THE CASUALTY SERVICES.

PERSONNEL.

The establishment of the Casualty Services was set out in last year's Report, and is still substantially the same in numbers. The actual individuals have in many instances changed, especially the males. This has been due to the calling up for service with the armed forces of many of the younger members.

The Nursing Auxiliary Service is made up of volunteers trained under the Local Authority's Scheme of Classes and also of members drawn from the British Red Cross Society, who are responsible for the training of their own members. During the year there has been a steady increase in the number of Nursing Auxiliaries in the Burgh. This service had up till the end of 1940 provided :—

- 9 whole-time Nurses to Kilmarnock Infirmary.
- 4 whole-time Nurses to Ballochmyle Emergency Hospital.
- 1 whole-time Nurse to Turnberry Emergency Hospital.
- 48 part-time Nurses to Kilmarnock Infirmary.
- 35 part-time Nurses to Aid Posts.
- 12 part-time Nurses to Rest Centres.
- 2 part-time Nurses to Kirklandside Hospital.
- 5 part-time Nurses to Burgh Maternity Hospital.
- 2 part-time Nurses to Clinics.
- 12 part-time Nurses to other duties.

Of the above 73 are members of the Local Authority's Scheme and 57 are members of the British Red Cross Society.

EQUIPMENT.

A number of additions have been made during 1940. As can be understood many of our Schemes were not complete as regards equipment at the beginning of 1940; and, in addition to bringing such Schemes to completion, many improvements have been made, sometimes by the good offices of members of the service and without cost to the Government.

A special feature has been the response to public appeal for funds to provide vehicles for the Ambulance Section. A very successful Fête was held in August and a considerable sum of money was raised. Substantial gifts were made to the service in 1940 by the Licensed Vituallers' Association, the Children's Concert Fund sponsored by the Palace Theatre, and certain public-spirited persons have provided cars or ambulances. As a result of the efforts the following is a statement showing the position of affairs :—

<i>Designation.</i>	<i>How Provided.</i>
First-Aid Party Car No. 1	Local Authority.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 2	Local Authority.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 3	Local Authority.
Sitting Case Car No. 4	Local Authority.
First-Aid Party Car No. 5	Proceeds from Fête.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 6	Local Authority.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 7	Local Authority.
Sitting Case Car No. 8	Proceeds from Fête.
First-Aid Party Car No. 9	Proceeds from Fête.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 10	Local Authority.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 11	Local Authority.
Sitting Case Car No. 12	Proceeds from Fête.
First-Aid Party Car No. 13	Proceeds from Fête.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 14	Mr. and Mrs. John Sword.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 15	Children's Concert Fund (Palace Theatre).
Sitting Case Car No. 16	Proceeds from Fête.
First-Aid Party Car No. 17	Proceeds from Fête.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 18	Chassis by Mr. Stewart. Body by Local War Charities Committee.
Four-Stretcher Ambulance No. 19	Licensed Vituallers' Association.
Sitting Case Car No. 20	Sir Alexander Walker.
Spare Car	Licensed Vituallers' Association.

The balance of cars is made up by "on call" vehicles that are under private ownership. Certain commercial vehicles are also "on call."

PREMISES.

Extra accommodation at the Baths became available for First-Aid Parties and Ambulance Drivers, and this has made conditions much more pleasant and also more conducive to health.

Similarly, accommodation became available for Ambulance Drivers at the Central Clinic Premises, Green Street. They had previously been accommodated in an office adjacent to the old Fire Station.

Disquiet continued to be felt because of the fact that there was no First-Aid Party and Ambulance Depot south of the River Irvine. This was eventually remedied and accommodation has been found in the old Riccarton Schoolhouse. There are thus now five depots in the Burgh instead of four. At three of these depots the Rescue Parties are also stationed.

MORTUARY SERVICE.

The premises in Strand Street were considered to be unsuitable and during the year negotiations were carried through for the use of the Shortlees Farm House and part of the Farm buildings. A very satisfactory plan was evolved, and the alterations were in progress at the end of the year.

BILLETING OF SOLDIERS

There has been a considerable increase in the number of Halls in the town taken over for the purpose of billeting troops. The Halls have been inspected from time to time, and any requests by the Military for advice or assistance have been welcomed. The black-out regulations continue to interfere considerably with ventilation.

Altogether we had 14 soldiers admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment up to the end of the year. The conditions from which they were suffering were :—

- 7 German Measles.
- 4 Acute Primary Pneumonia.
- 1 Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
- 1 Diphtheria.
- 1 Mumps.

21 members of the Forces were also admitted to Kilmarnock Infirmary, and appended is a list of the conditions for which they received treatment :—

Fractured Ribs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septic conditions of the Soft Tissues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pleurisy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Septic Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Heart Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastric Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

During the year the increased facilities for bathing offered by the new Public Baths became available for the troops in the area.

There appeared to be a slight increase in the numbers of men from the Armed Forces attending the venereal diseases Clinic towards the end of the year.



